THE

# Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, OCTOBER 7. 1782.

No. 9534.

*BRITISH STATE LOTTERY* 1782,

Begins drawing the 18th November—Not near two banks to a prize.

THE TICKETS and SHARES of TICKETS, from a HALF to a SIXTEENTH, *ſtamped and ſecured* purſuant to act of Parliament,

Are ſold and regiſtered by

WHITE AND MITCHELL,

*At the Toy-ſhop and State-Lottery Office,*

Oppoſite to the Tron Church, Edinburgh,

The account of MESS. RICHARDSON and GOODLUCK, LONDON. At their offices, in laſt and former lotteries, the following capital prizes were ſold and ſhared, viz. three of 20,000 l. four of 10,000 l ten of 5000 l. ſixteen of 2000 l. thirty-four of 1000 l. and forty-one of 500 l.

Schemes at large to be had *gratis* at the office.

Letters, poſt paid, duly anſwered.

*In the Preſs, and will be ſoon publiſhed,*

Price 1 s. 6 d. fine paper, and 1 s. the coarſe,

And ſold at the ſhops of John Gillies bookſeller, Perth; James Gillies bookſeller, Glaſgow; and Alexander Davidſon and W. Sharp, booſellers, Inverneſs; and D. Muſchett, Stirling;

AN

ALARM TO UNCONVERTED SINNERS.

BY JOSEPH ALLEIN.

Tranſlated into GAELIC by Mr J. SMITH Miniſter in Campbelton.

*At ſaid ſhops may alſo be had,*

THE FOLLWING GAELIC BOOKS:

M'Donald's Gaelic Songs, price 2 s. 6 d. bound.
Stewart's Gaelic Songs, 4 d.
Gaelic Teſtament and Pſalm Books.
Watt's Catechiſms, Gaelic and Engliſh.
Willifon's ditto, and Mother's Catechiſms.
Aſſembly's Shorter Catechiſm, in Gaelic.
Hiſtory of the Conflicts among the Clans, with a curious Collection of Gaelic Songs.
Mr Smith's Gaelic Antiquities, 4to.
Oſſian's Works, 2 vols. 8vo.
Mr Clark's Works of the Caledonian Bards.

N. B. At the ſhop of John Gillies, merchants and others may be ſupplied with every new Publication in the Gaelic language, on reaſonable terms.

*Greenlaw, Oct. 1. 1782.*

AT a General Meeting of the Noblemen, Freeholders and Heritors of the county of Berwick,

EARL OF HOME PRESES,

The Meeting having taken into their conſideration a copy of the Militia Bill preſented by the Marquis of Graham to the Houſe of Commons during the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament; and alſo the Sketch of a Bill propoſed by the Committee of Noblemen and Gentlemen in Edinburgh, were unanimouſly of opinion, That an internal defence in Scotland is highly neceſſary, approved of the mode of defence propoſed in the bill by the Marquis of Graham; and recommended to Hugh Scott, Eſq; their repreſentative in Parliament, to give his ſupport to any ſimilar bill which may be brought before the Houſe of Commons.

They requeſted their Preſes to tranſmit their thanks to the Marquis of Graham, for his ſpirited conduct with regard to the Militia; and alſo to teſtify to the Earl of Glencairn, and the other Noblemen and Gentlemen of the Edinburgh Committee, the high ſenſe the Meeting entertain of their zeal and attention to ſo great a national concern.

By order of the Meeting,

HOME, Preſes.

*Lanark, 1ſt October* 1782.

AT a Meeting of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the County of LANARK, held here this day, in order to take under conſideration, "the Sketch of a Bill for the better ordering the Fencible Men in that part of Great Britain called Scotland," and alſo, "Copy of a Bill preſented by the Marquis of Graham to the "Houſe of Commons in May 1782, (with the intended amendments thereon) for the better ordering the Militia Forces in that part of "Great Britain called Scotland,"—His Grace the DUKE OF HAMILTON AND BRANDON was unanimouſly choſen Preſes.

The Meeting were of opinion, that Scotland ought to have the power of raiſing a Militia, ſhould circumſtances at any time render it expedient ſo to do; and if Committees ſhall be appointed by the other Counties of Scotland for taking this meaſure under conſideration, they nominated the following perſons, or any two of them, as a Committee from this County, to meet at Edinburgh with the other Committees, viz. His Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, Lord Braxfield, Sir John Lockhart Roſs, Mr Douglas of Douglas, General Lockhart of Lee, Mr Lockhart of Caſtlehill, Mr Hamilton of Wiſhaw, Mr Fullarton of Carſtairs, Mr Maxwell junior of Calderwood, Mr Sinclair ſheriff-depute, Mr Stuart of Torrance, and Mr Dick of Gartſherrie. And ſo ſoon as any general plan is agreed upon, it is recommended to the Convener to call a meeting of the County to take the ſame under conſideration.

The Meeting having duly deliberated upon the above Sketch and Bill, were of opinion, that the former would be attended with many inconveniencies, and was by no means proper to be adapted in an inland county, ſuch as this; and with regard to the latter, they thought the conſideration of it ought to be delayed till ſuch time as the ſentiments of the other Counties are known.

JA. CUNISON, Clerk.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, September 12. 1782.

AN Act of Parliament having paſſed, charging a Duty on all perſons whoſe property ſhall be inſured from Loſs by Fire, the inſured in this Office, whoſe premiums become due at the next Michaelmas Quarter, are deſired to pay in their premiums for the enſuing year, at the Office here, on Monday the 30th inſtant, or within fifteen days after Michaelmas-Day; and at the ſame time to come prepared to pay the duty of One Shilling and Sixpence on every One Hundred Pounds inſured, in purſuance of the ſaid act, viz. One year and a quarter from Midſummer 1782, to Michaelmas 1783.

ROBT. ALLAN, Agent.

N. B. It is requeſted, that the Inſured will bring with them their Policies; for the better aſcertaining the ſum to be paid for the ſaid duty.

SUGARS AND COFFEE

FOR EXPORTATION.

TO be SOLD by public ſale, at Lawſon's Coffeehouſe, Leith, on Thurſday the 24th inſtant, at eleven o'clock forenoon,

70 Hogſheads Muſcovado Sugar.
16 Ditto Clay'd ditto.
65 Bags and 26 Caſks Coffee.

For particulars, apply to Samuel Anderſon, Edinburgh; or William Cundell, Leith; with whom ſamples of the goods may be ſeen.

LANDS IN AYR-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by Private Bargain, The Lands and Baronies of HAININGROSS, and great part of the Lands and Baronies of CESSNOCK and BARR, in whole or in lots, as formerly advertiſed, or in ſingle farms, as purchaſers ſhall incline.

For further particulars, apply to John Ruſſell, jun. clerk to the ſignet Edinburgh.

*From the London Papers, Oct. 1.*

## LONDON.

*Extract of a letter from New York, dated Aug. 16.*

"The preſent diſtracted ſtate of our public affairs affects me exceedingly, and I ſtand in need of your friendly advice. The Weſt Indies I do not like; and to return to Britain I am not prepared.—Not having yet experienced the ſmalleſt ſample of wiſdom from your ſide, or exertion here, to encourage me to hope for a favourable iſſue, or that this country will ever be in a ſtate of tranquillity again—it follows, that I *muſt* begin the world again ſomewhere or other *.

"When joy and confidence inſpired us by the arrival of our preſent commander in chief, and brilliant victories crowned his Majeſty's arms in different quarters of the world; when the heretofore fomenters and ſupporters of rebellion did, and now abſolutely do, publicly declare their inability to pay the taxes requiſite to continue the war, and the bulk of the people wiſhing for a re-union of the empire—how unexpected! Will the hiſtorian be believed half a century hence, that at this very moment a letter is written in conſequence of directions from England, by the King's commanders in chief and commiſſioners here, to the leader of the rebel army, that Mr Grenville, his miniſter at Paris, is inveſted with full powers to treat with all the powers at war, and, in order to remove all obſtacles to peace, has *commanded* his miniſters to direct Mr Grenville, that the Independency of the Thirteen Provinces ſhould be propoſed by him in the firſt inſtance inſtead of making it a condition of a general treaty, reſerving nothing to the loyaliſts but a *high*, though *humble*, confidence, that they ſhall be reſtored to their poſſeſſions, or compenſation made. It cannot be—it is all a deluſion—it muſt be the act of his miniſters—our moſt gracious Sovereign never will forſake us—to put the higheſt confidence in rebels, in oppoſition to our unſhaken loyalty and paternal affection for his ſacred perſon and government—firſt to deceive and then to inſult us, is humiliation in the extreme. Upon the event and iſſue of the conteſt have we not hazarded our lives, and forſaken our fortunes, and every domeſtic happineſs? Are we thus to be rewarded, ruined, and undone, by thoſe who ought in juſtice and in policy to cheriſh and ſupport us? Is it poſſible that the people of England will ſit ſtill, and ſee, without a pang or ſtruggle to prevent it, the empire torn to pieces, and its beſt blood ſhed by factions and internal foes? No, I hope our numbers will make us reſpected yet.

"The refugees and loyal inhabitants of this city have addreſſed the commiſſioners, and they have ſent an addreſs to the King. Heavens forbid they ſhould be too late! Surely the die is not yet caſt? if it is not, we will take the harp from the willow, and be cheerful again."

* It is rather a melancholy conſideration, that the gentleman who is the author of this letter is more than forty years of age; was formerly a reſpectable merchant in one of the firſt cities in North America, and at the beginning of the rebellion could call his fortune from ten to fifteen thouſand pounds.

*To his Excellency* WILLIAM FRANKLIN, *Eſq; Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of* New Jerſey, &c. &c. &c.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE Loyal Refugees from Connecticut, impreſſed with a high ſenſe of your Excellency's uniform attachment to the beſt of ſovereigns, and of your ſteady and unwearied attention to their intereſt on every occaſion, beg leave to wait on you previous to your embarkation for Europe, and requeſt your acceptance of their warmeſt thanks.

We have witneſſed your unſhaken loyalty during a tedious confinement and impriſonment in Connecticut, and that zeal which in the moſt trying ſcenes prompted your determined exertions in ſupport of the royal cauſe. Since your enlargement we have experienced your patronage, your eaſineſs of acceſs, and unremitting attention to alleviate the diſtreſſed Loyaliſts of every rank. We flatter ourſelves, the eſſential ſervices you have rendered, muſt procure you the kind reception of a gracious Sovereign, as they merit the moſt ſenſible gratitude of every Loyaliſt, from whoſe memory they will never be effaced.

This would make us heartily regret your departure, did we not promiſe ourſelves, that the thorough information you have of the true ſtate of this country may enable you, at this critical juncture, to render more eſſential ſervices to us, as well as the Britiſh empire.

After placing the moſt unlimited confidence in the royal aſſurances we have at different times received, and after our ſacrifices and loſs of property, we ſhould feel ourſelves but ill requited, were we to be abandoned and diſmembered from the empire; but our miſery and diſtreſs muſt be complete ſhould we become ſubjected finally to a republican ſyſtem. We cannot therefore doubt that every attention will be ultimately paid to the protection of our perſons and properties, which we conſider can only be effected by a re-union.

The late ſucceſſes of his Majeſty's arms, added to the ſtate of the country oppreſſed with taxes; the diſpoſition of returning to a connection with the Mother Country and remaining part of the Britiſh Empire (for which we appeal to your own knowledge) we doubt not might procure an honourable peace, and that the liberal terms heretofore offered would render America at large happy and contented only in ſuch a connection.

We beg you will accept our moſt hearty wiſhes for your health, happineſs, and a proſperous voyage, and our aſſurances that

We are, with the greateſt reſpect,
Your Excellency's moſt obedient,
and moſt humble ſervant,
(Signed in behalf of the Refugees
from Connecticut,)
JOSHUA CHANDLER.

*New York, Aug. 10. 1782.*

*To the* LOYAL REFUGEES *from* CONNECTICUT.

Gentlemen,

BE pleaſed to accept my hearty thanks for your kind Addreſs. The ſentiments of gratitude and regard it contains cannot but afford me the higheſt ſatisfaction, and more than compenſate any ſervices I may have rendered the Loyaliſts of Connecticut. Had thoſe ſervices been more adequate to my wiſhes, they would have been much leſs diſproportionate to their merits. The many inſtances I have been witneſs to of the ardent zeal of the numerous loyal ſubjects in that colony for the cauſe of their Sovereign, and the particular civilities and favours they beſtowed on me during my long confinement, often at the riſk of their lives and fortunes, could not fail of inciting my warmeſt attachment and beſt endeavours in their behalf.

You may rely, Gentlemen, that I ſhall not fail to repreſent your ſituation and ſufferings, nor omit any exertion in my power, to obtain that relief you ſolicit, and to which you are ſo juſtly entitled.

I am, with the ſincereſt wiſhes for your future happineſs,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient,
And moſt humble ſervant,
WILLIAM FRANKLIN.

*New York, Auguſt 10. 1782.*

*New York, July 11.*

The following letter from Robert Morris, Eſq. the Congreſs's Financier General, to Hezekiah Merrill, Eſq. receiver of taxes for Connecticut, is copied from the Connecticut gazette of the 5th inſtant.

"Sir, *Office of Finance, June 24, 1782.*

"Mr Brown has brought me your letter of the 17th inſtant. Continually harraſſed by demands for money due on the public engagements of Congreſs, and finding no ſmall difficulty in complying with thoſe ſpecial engagements which I myſelf have made, ſo as to preſerve the degree of credit which is eſſential to the ſervice of my country, it becomes my indiſpenſable duty to ſhew how much, or rather how little, I have received. Already I repent that delicacy which induced me to omit the publication of receipts for the month of April, as I have been thereby expoſed, more than otherwiſe would have happened, to clamorous demands. I am therefore now to requeſt, that your publication be on no account delayed. I am ſenſible that it muſt be very diſagreeable to many worthy citizens, and it is not improbable that reaſons may be aſſigned for the delay—of theſe the world is to judge. But whether they be ſolid or ſpecious, this at leaſt is clear, that they will neither feed, clothe, cover, move, or pay our army. It is certain alſo, that our enemy are not to be ſubdued or expelled, either by reaſonings or excuſes. I ſhould not inſiſt on this publication ſo pertinaciouſly, did it tend merely to exculpate the immediate ſervice of Congreſs, but that reſpectable body are already the object of complaint from this cauſe, and it is neceſſary that the impropriety of ſuch complaints ſhould be made palpable and evident. To this I will add a further reaſon of very great magnitude. I wiſh that theſe publications may promote enquiries where the fault lies, that if the public treaſure, when collected, has been miſapplied, or if the neceſſary laws for collecting it, or the collection, have been delayed by faction, diſaffection, or other improper cauſes, the whole may be known, and the guilty puniſhed. Such enquiries will make thoſe who are entruſted with the adminiſtration more vigilant and attentive to their duty, or it will introduce wiſer and better men. The taxes neceſſary for this war can by no means be very burthenſome, if they are equally and punctually collected, and juſtly and œconomically applied. Whether they are or not, the people are beſt judges. But that they may form a proper judgment, it is previouſly neceſſary that they be well informed. I am determined that they ſhall know what I receive, and how I expend it, and I wiſh them to puſh their enquiries as far as poſſible. I know that many may be offended. For your own private juſtification you may uſe this letter, and ſhew, or, if you pleaſe, publiſh it; for my reliance, in the proſecution of this war, is not upon any particular man or ſet of men; but (under God) it is on the general ſenſe, ſpirit and virtue of the freemen of America.

I am, Sir, with eſteem and reſpect,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
ROBERT MORRIS."

*Hezekiah Merrill, Eſq; Receiver of Taxes for Connecticut.*

RECEIPT of Continental Taxes from the State of Connecticut, publiſhed in purſuance of the 6th Article of Inſtructions from the Office of Finance, dated the 12th day of February laſt.

For the month of June, 1781, received nothing.

HEZ. MERRILL, Receiver of Taxes for Connecticut.

The Congreſs, by their reſolutions of October 30th and November 2d, 1781, laid a tax for 1782, upon Eleven of the Colonies, over which they pretend to have authority (South Carolina and Georgia being exempted, on account of their ſupplying the Rebel Southern army with proviſions, &c.) to the amount of about 7,601,497 dollars, which they decreed ſhould be paid into the hands of the Financier-General, by quarterly payments of 1,900,374¼ each, the firſt payment to be made on the firſt day of April; but when that time arrived, the unfortunate Financier had not received a dollar of the immenſe, ideal, American revenue; however, in the month of May, the Colony of Rhode Iſland, with great diſtreſs and difficulty, raiſed and gave in 6058 dollars, in part of 216,648 dollars, which is its quota of the tax; and about the ſame time the Colony of New-Jerſey, to the ruin of many of its inhabitants, paid 10,000 dollars in part of 485,679 dollars, which is its quota.

First quarter's quota of the tax for the preſent year, 1,900,374¼ dollars, which would have been paid the firſt of April.

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|---|---|
| | 1,900,374¼ |
| Received by the Congreſs Financier-General in May laſt, - - | 16,058 |
| Deficiency, | 1,884,316¼ |

*From the London Papers, Oct. 3.*

*Buda (Capital of Hungary) Aug. 7.* In our laſt letters we mentioned, that at Frauenmarckt, on the 21ſt of laſt month, thirteen villains had been executed, who, for upwards of twelve years paſt, aſſaſſinated on the highways, and fed upon the fleſh of the unfortunate people they had murdered. The whole of that article wants additions. It is very true that only thirteen have been executed at Frauenmarckt; but, both in that place, and in other parts of Hungary, forty have already been put to death, both men and women, all cannibals, all devouring the fleſh of the unhappy people who had fallen into their hands; and near 120 more wait the ſame juſt fate, in the different priſons of Hungary. Theſe monſters have declared, that at a wedding, which they were celebrating among themſelves in a ſubterraneous place, upwards of 50 feet deep from the ſurface of the ground, in the midſt of a dark thick wood, they had firſt abuſed, one after another, three pretty young country girls whom they had carried off; that they had afterwards cut their throats, then roaſted and devoured them with glee; and that the bride, as well as the other women of the gang, had all fed upon them. They declare, that of all all human fleth, the beſt is neither under, nor above the age of ſixteen or ſixteen years; they have eat the fleſh of eighty-four different perſons in the ſpace of twenty-one years, during which they have exerciſed their horrible depredations. They aſſure, that the bones of the dead carcaſes, which they burnt, made the beſt charcoal in the world. Some of theſe wretches have been hanged, ſome broke on the wheel, ſome quartered, ſome burnt, according to the rank they held among themſelves, their age, and the manner, either free or forced, by which they had aggregated together. Their Captain was taken in the following manner:—A ſoldier of the Provoſt Marſhall's Court, knowing partly the ſituation of the haunt of theſe cannibals, went to the Judges of Frauenmarckt, and promiſed to deliver up to them the chief of the gang, if he was aſſiſted by a few peaſants. They were given him: He armed them and himſelf with ſabres and piſtols, and they puſhed on into the foreſt. They had not marched two hours before they eſpied three men, one of whom was richly dreſſed, and wore a cap *à la Pandoure*, loaded with gold lace and jewels, and who perceiving them alſo, fired a piſtol, which happily miſſed them. His two comrades fled at the ſight of the peaſants, without even firing; the peaſants did the ſame; while the ſoldier, who had bravely ſeized the robber by the throat, brought him to the ground, and was diſarming him. His two comrades, ſeeing nobody left there but the ſoldier, turned back. He was then in great danger, but he had the ſtrength to keep the villain down with his knee upon his throat, while with his right hand he fired off a piſtol, which brought one of the men to the ground; at the ſight of which the other took to his heels. The ſoldier then called out, as well as he could, after the peaſants, who happily were ſtill within hearing, and appeared again, but dropping in one by one. The robber was bound, and carried to Frauenmarckt, where he was committed to priſon. He had his pockets full of gold, and the ornaments of his cap alone were worth above 6000 florins. It is aſſured the ſoldier will be handſomely rewarded.

*From the Frontiers of Moravia, Sept. 6.* The ſkirmiſh that lately happened between the Imperial troops and thoſe that guard the frontiers of Turkey may poſſibly be attended with ſerious conſequences. What gave occaſion to it is this:—A horde of about 500 Turkiſh banditti having violently broke into the territories belonging to the Emperor, they carried off the cattle, burnt the houſes, and maſſacred whole families. The Emperor having ſent to demand ſatisfaction of the Baſhaw, Governor of the frontier provinces, the anſwer was ſo far from categorical, that it was even haughty; upon which orders were immediately given for 22,000 Croates, 400 Huſſars, and two pieces of cannon, to march againſt theſe barbarians. They fell upon them without quarter, diſperſed them, ſet their cottages on fire, and the wind aiding the vengeance of the troops, about ſixteen villages were reduced to aſhes. The Imperialiſts, diſturbed in their retreat, had again another engagement to ſuſtain, in which were killed the Count and the Auditor de Stadel. Colonel Kneſewitz and ſome other officers were dangerouſly wounded. The Croates having ſtopped too long to plunder, the Baſhaw had aſſembled in haſte a body of Boſnians, to the number of 20,000, who attempted, but without ſucceſs, to cut off the retreat of the Emperor's troops. Three regiments have received orders to march towards the confines.

## LONDON.

We are happy to find, that there have certainly been letters received from our negociators at Paris, authenticating the deſtruction of the Spaniſh gun-boats before Gibraltar. We do not hear, however, that thoſe letters make any mention of a ſally from the garriſon; on the contrary, their contents, ſo far as relates to this ſubject, are ſaid to be cloſely confined to the operations on the ſea-ſide. The enemy, it is ſaid, made no attack by land.

A merchant of Dublin, and who arrived here on Monday from Paris, ſays, that the defeat of the Spaniards at Gibraltar had the fulleſt credit in that metropolis.

The defeat of the Spaniſh attempts againſt Gibraltar is undoubtedly true; Government have received ſatisfactory advices of it, though not officially. We are well informed, that the veſſels made uſe of by the Spaniards were a yard thick of timber, and built in pantile manner, which it was thought would prevent the balls penetrating.

A letter from the Hague received yeſterday has the following article: "The Spaniſh Ambaſſador has received an expreſs from Madrid with ſome important news, which he immediately communicated to his Serene Highneſs the Prince of Orange; ſince which it is whiſpered about, that the Spaniards, in making an attack upon Gibraltar, were defeated, and that a number of their men were killed, wounded, and taken priſoners."

It is with great regret we mention a report, which we are afraid comes from too good authority to be doubted, that Sir Guy Carleton has deſired to be recalled.

A paſſenger from on board a Jamaica ſhip, who arrived in the city this morning, brings a moſt melancholy account of the fleet; the following are ſome of the particulars attending this unfortunate event, which will be a great loſs to the merchants and under-writers:—The ſtorm began on the 10th of September, and laſted three days without intermiſſion. On the firſt day the Canton, of 64 guns, made ſignals of diſtreſs, and was ordered for New York, with the only frigate in the fleet. On the ſecond day, the Centaur, of 74 guns, was entirely diſmaſted, and ſignals of diſtreſs were flying on board two other ſhips of the line, which are ſuppoſed to have put back for America or the Weſt-Indies. Many of the merchant ſhips, it is feared, have foundered. The gentleman who brought this news, counted nine ſail of them diſmaſted.

The Parnaſſus, Carr, a ſhip from Jamaica for London, of 400 tons, and 16 guns, which ſailed with the fleet, and ſeparated on the 17th September, was taken the 24th of the ſame month by a brig privateer, after a ſmart engagement. A ſhip in company with the Parnaſſus had the good fortune to eſcape, from the weather being very thick and hazy.

The Juno, Webſter, from Jamaica, is arrived at Deal; ſhe parted with the fleet on the 17th of September, in a hard gale of wind, off the Banks of Newfoundland; next day ſhe fell in with 16 ſail of them, ſeveral of whom were diſmaſted.

The Rodney, Luſcomb, from Jamaica for Briſtol, foundered off the Banks of Newfoundland. The crew are ſaved.

Lord Rodney did not give up the command of the Weſt-India fleet, till he had got through the windward paſſage, when Admiral Pigot parted from him with 22 ſail of the line, to cruize off the Havannah, till the merchant ſhips from Jamaica ſhould have paſſed that place. Five or ſix ſail of ſtout American privateers were waiting in the Gulph of Florida for the heavy ſailing ſhips, all of which he captured. This ſo alarmed them at the Havannah that 13 Spaniſh ſhips of the line, which were at anchor in the mouth of the harbour, ſlipped their cables and ran farther into port.

This morning letters from Plymouth mention, that a large man of war arrived in the Sound on Monday noon, but the wind blew ſo hard, and threw in ſuch a ſea, that no boats could go off; the Saliſbury of 50 guns is juſt ready to come out of dock, and the Actionaire, a French prize of 64 guns, is to be immediately taken in.

Yeſterday orders were ſent to the different ſhips, loading at Deptford and Woolwich, with ſtores for the Weſt Indies, to proceed to Portſmouth with the greateſt diſpatch, as the convoy will ſail the firſt fair wind; and we are informed the Cato of 58 guns, and two frigates, are appointed to eſcort them.

Colonel Hart is arrived from India, and reſides at preſent at his brother's houſe in Bedford-ſquare. He has received the elegant ſword, the handle of which is ornamented with diamonds, preſented him by the Eaſt India Company as a mark of their high ſenſe of his gallant conduct at Ponah.

That the Dutch have not ſent either their Maeſe or Texel ſquadrons to ſea, is probably owing to the bad weather to be expected, and that uſually prevails at our autumnal equinox, or that they have no object at preſent to purſue; very likely both theſe reaſons may have concurred for keeping their ſhips in port, ſince it is certain their fleet, under four Admirals, were cloſe moored in the Texel the 27th of laſt month. The weſterly winds render it indeed impracticable for their men of war to come out of the Texel; and in bad weather the Heilda, about ſeven miles from the Texel, is a bad ſituation for a fleet; ſhould the wind change, of which there is little probability (the winds from September to Chriſtmas, in theſe northern latitudes, being for the moſt part to the weſt) we may hear of their making another ſhort cruize before the winter obliges them to lay by for the ſeaſon.

It is a very happy circumſtance that the late ſtrong weſterly winds have prevented the Dutch fleet from getting out of the Texel, as there would have been a great probability, from the Jamaica fleet being diſperſed, that many of them would have fallen into their hands, there not being a doubt but the intercepting of this fleet was a favourite meaſure with the Dutch, whereas they may now be expected without any other loſs than what aroſe from the ſeas, there being at this time fewer privateers at ſea than at any other period within theſe three years.

Government have received the moſt certain accounts that the whole of the Dutch fleet were ſafe moored in the Texel on Friday morning laſt.

The Dutch, it appears by their navy liſt, had in commiſſion, on the 30th of June laſt, 94 ſail of men of war of different rates, carrying 3700 guns, and 26,230 men.

The following is a liſt of the packets which Government expect to arrive in the courſe of this month, viz.

Sandwich, from the Leeward Iſlands.

Tankerville, from Jamaica.

Halliſax, from New York and Charleſtown.

There is every reaſon to believe, that the report of Hyder Ally having, in conjunction with the French forces, taken Madras from us, is quite deſtitute of foundation, as not the leaſt credit is given to it in the neighbourhood of Leadenhall-ſtreet, neither does it gain any credit at 'Change.

The report which has been circulated for ſome days paſt, founded on the authority of the Gazette of France, that the combined fleet, of 51 ſail of the line, was in the gut of Gibraltar on the 6th of September, determined to diſpute the relief of that garriſon with Lord Howe, is extremely improbable. Authenticated accounts from Cadiz, of the 25th of Auguſt, declare that the fleet had come into that port on the 19th of the ſame month, much crippled and damaged by the ſevere gales they had encountered in their long cruize: that they ſtood in need of ſo much repair, many of the large ſhips having loſt their maſts, &c. and were ſo exhauſted of proviſion, and their crews ſo ſickly, that it was impoſſible any part of them could be ready for ſea before the middle of September; and that eight or ten ſhips muſt undergo a thorough repair, before they could be fit for ſervice. Theſe circumſtances being undoubted facts, it is very improbable that the fleet ſhould be at ſea on the 6th of September, at leaſt, in the force which is repreſented.

Mr Laurens this morning ſet off for Bath, where he will remain the greater part of the ſeaſon. The report of that gentleman going ſpeedily to America is not true, as he has no intention of viſiting that country till next ſpring.

There are accounts from America by the way of France, which ſtate, that Monſ. Bougainville, who commanded the van of the French ſquadron in the ever memorable engagement on the 12th of April laſt, was arrived at Boſton in La Neptune, of 80 guns, with eight ſail more of the line, all under jury-maſts, and in a very bad condition; they ſailed from the Cape with Vaudreuil, who ſoon after parted company with fifteen ſail, bound to the Cheſapeak. The ſhips of Monſ. Bougainville's ſquadron will be docked and new maſted at Boſton, where they expect alſo to reinforce their crews with American ſeamen. The Americans had not launched at Boſton the 16th of Auguſt any larger ſhip than one of 50 guns, which was called the Union, and was then fitting. Paul Jones, who had the command of a ſquadron, was in and out of that port till the 24th of July, when he took his departure with four ſhips, one of 32, one of 26, one of 20, and one of 16 guns, on an expedition to the North, which had been planned by himſelf.

Letters from the Hague ſays, that expreſſes are continually paſſing between the States-General and the Court of Denmark; and that from the tenor of the remonſtrances of the latter power, it may be concluded, that a war will enſue, unleſs their High Mightineſſes make proper conceſſions for the repeated inſults offered to the Daniſh flag.

A letter from Toulon, by the way of Oſtend, ſays, that two tranſports, full of wounded ſoldiers, are arrived there from the camp of St Roche: that another ſailed with them, but were ſeparated in a gale of wind. By the above tranſports we learn, that the reſt of the French troops were preparing to embark on board ſome veſſels, in order to return to Breſt and other French ports.

The laſt cruize of the combined fleet was the longeſt they have undertaken ſince the war began, it being full four months from their firſt leaving Cadiz to their return, the greateſt part of which has been blowing tempeſtuous weather.

The French and Dutch talk of another campaign; both of which powers are making uncommon exertions in all their dock-yards; the latter has laid ſix new keels within the laſt two months.

Monſ. Gerard de Reyneval, now in London to treat about a peace on the part of France, is a gentleman of rank, a near relation to the Marquis de Caſtris, the naval Miniſter, and Secretary to the Privy-Council of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

Forty guineas were offered for underwriting the homeward-bound Jamaica ſhips, and refuſed, this day on 'Change.

A Privy Council was ſummoned for this day at St James's, as were the Knights Companions of the Garter, to be preſent at a Chapter of the Garter, to inveſt the Duke of Rutland with the Blue Ribband, vacant by the death of the Marquis of Rockingham.

There is a ſmall fleet of Spaniſh ſhips from the Weſt Indies now upon the ſeas, which have a very ſlender convoy. They are expected at Cadiz in the courſe of the preſent month.

Very particular inſtructions have been given from the Admiralty to all the ſhip-brokers, to be particularly cautious that no veſſel of burden, capable of being converted into men of war or privateers, are ſold to the agents of any foreign powers.

At the laſt Aſſizes at W——, a man was tried for having beat his wife, ſo that ſhe was ſuppoſed to die of the contuſions and bruiſes. The priſoner was allowed counſel; and, in defence of the man, it was alledged, that a huſband had a legal power of chaſtiſing his wife. The Judge objected to the pertinence of the allegation, becauſe the priſoner had uſed a faggot. It is allowed a huſband may correct his wife, but not with a faggot. The counſel aſked, What ſize the ſtick ſhould be which might be ſo applied? He gravely put out his hand, and ſaid, "Of the ſize of my thumb." All the ladies in W—— ſent meſſages to his lodgings, to obtain the exact meaſure of his Lordſhip's thumb; and the lawyers have given their opinion, that if a huſband ſhould uſe a ſtick differing in dimenſions the breadth of a hair from Judge ——'s thumb, an action will lie, and heavy damages be recoverable by the wife!

Judge ——'s late determination at W——r, that a man may correct his wife with a ſtick *exactly* the ſize of his Lordſhip's *thumb* has occaſioned a variety of orders at the ſeveral cane ſhops in the metropolis.

*Extract of a letter from Paris, Sept. 20.*

"He who pays the fiddler," ſays one of our proverbs, "is not always the beſt dancer." The truth of this allegory is moſtly verified in regard to thoſe venal beauties who ſell, at an extravagant price, to their credulous keepers, favours, which they laviſhly give away to the man of their own choice. A tragical event, which has happened here within a few days, is a new confirmation of this truth. A Monſ. Leſpinas, a worthy planter of Martinique, is the ſubject of the mournful tale. He had inliſted, as he hoped, for his own private and excluſive uſe, a Mademoiſelle Dargence, one of our prettieſt, and of courſe moſt faſhionable, impures. Excluſive of the good opinion every man has of himſelf, the unfortunate Leſpinas thought he could ſecure her affections by his perſonal merit, ſtill further enforced by the princely allowance of 100 louiſd'ors per month, beſides her houſe, carriage, and other neceſſary appendages. He was deceived: he had bought only her perſon; her heart was otherwiſe diſpoſed of. One night, coming to her unawares, he found her in bed with a young rake, the ſon of an eminent wood and timber merchant, who no ſooner ſaw himſelf ſurpriſed than he collared his rival, brought him to the ground, and, with the aſſiſtance of his Dulcinea, threw him down from a three-pair-of ſtairs window. The fall occaſioned his death, and the two wretches might have eſcaped unpuniſhed, as the law would have conſidered the whole affair as the conſequence of a jealous conteſt, had not what is called here *deſcente de juge*, and in England the *coroner's inqueſt*, ſat on the body, and, upon the report of two eminent ſurgeons, brought in their verdict Wilful Murder. It appeared, upon the examination of the corpſe, that the deceaſed had received ſeveral wounds, any of which alone muſt have proved mortal. On the trial, the girl confeſſed, that whilſt her lover held the deceaſed down on the ground, ſhe had repeatedly ſtruck him with a *chenet* (the dog in the fire-place to ſupport the wood). They both received ſentence of death, and are to be executed in a few days.

"The fate of the young man who brought about this ſad cataſtrophe, proves evidently, that it is hardly in the power of man to award his deſtiny. He had drank the cup of iniquity to the very dregs, and his father having ſued for leave to have him ſhut up for life, it had been granted; but happening to receive the *lettre de cachet* on the very eve of his daughter's nuptials, he would not put it in force; and thus, by delaying a few days, became the innocent cauſe of his ſon's being brought to an untimely and ignominious death."

*Extract of a letter from Madrid, Aug. 30, 1782.*

"The Duke de Crillon ſent a polite letter to Gen. Elliot, acquainting him that the Count d'Artois, and the Duke de Bourbon, would be glad to have as near a view of the fortifications as poſſible, and begged of General Elliot that he would not ſuffer any of his troops or engineers to fire during the time the Count propoſed to advance towards the works: the General returned for anſwer, that the Count and the Duke de Bourbon might advance, with two attendants only, to a certain place, particularly pointed out for that purpoſe, without any interruption; but if he advanced beyond the limited place, he ſhould be compelled to fire on him. The Count, in confidence that the Engliſh General would keep his word, advanced to the place preſcribed, but no further; however, a muſket was fired from the place, the ball of which grazed the right ear of the Count, and killed one of his attendants. The Duke de Crillon immediately ſent to General Elliot, to know the reaſon of this breach of faith, when he received for anſwer, that the perſon who com-

mitted the fact, had been already apprehended, and would speedily receive the punishment due to his crime. He proves to be a Corsican lately come to the place, who had secreted himself in a hollow of the rock. The next morning he was seen hanging on the highest point of the rock.

*Extract of a letter from Megavissey, Cornwall, Sept. 21.*

"This afternoon arrived here a French ship named Le Megere, from the West Indies, laden with sugar, coffee, cotton, cocoa, Jesuits bark, and locusts, supposed to be worth 25,000 l. a prize to the Colonne ordnance storeship from Gibraltar, Warren Nicol commander; but formerly commanded by Luke Ryan, and in which he was taken. The prize master, Mr Thomas Ker, reports, that the Colonne had also taken a Spanish galleon, said to be worth upwards of 100,000 l. and sent her safely into Lisbon; and also five other valuable prizes, one of which a Spanish snow, outward bound, mounting 16 carriage guns, engaged the Colonne a considerable time before she struck. The prisoners taken on board the first-mentioned prize were put on shore at Portugal, where seamen were procured in order to navigate the vessel to England, the crew of the Colonne being almost exhausted in manning so many prizes. One of these seamen (an Englishman) reports, that he left Europa Point the first of September, at which time no formidable attack had been made on Gibraltar by the Spaniards, but that Governor Elliot was in daily expectation of such an event.

"In the course of a fortnight past, the following prizes have also arrived at this port, viz. a French packet bound from Port L'Orient to Guadaloupe, taken by the Mars privateer of Jersey, and a French storeship, laden with provisions and warlike stores, bound to St Christopher's, taken by the Fox privateer, Captain Varcoe, of Plymouth."

## MATRIMONIAL ANECDOTE.

A Circumstance lately happened at Paris, which seems to prove that all French husbands are not so entirely easy with regard to the conduct of their ladies as we are taught.—The Count de St L. entered a ball-room in which his wife was dancing with a peer of the blood, and coolly staid till the English dance was finished, then taking her by the hand, led her, without speaking, out of the room. In the street she found a chaise with two postilions, into which he ordered her to go; then entering himself, he bid them go on. They never stopt till they reached his estate near Thoulouse, where he led her to an apartment prepared for her, composed of three large rooms, but all with iron bars at the windows. He told her, in this place she might amuse herself with her music and her books; that her table should be well supplied; but that she should never come out till her age and wrinkles became fancies for his honour. He left the lady in a fit, and delivered the keys to a woman who was sworn to obey him. The mother of the Countess, as soon as she heard of her confinement, threw herself at the feet of her son-in-law; the Count only answered, "Your grief, Madam, is a just punishment for the neglect of your daughter's education; had you imprinted in her infant mind proper notions of the rigid nature of female virtue, she would never have known any other prison than my arms."

PRICE OF STOCKS, Oct. 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Stock shut. | South Sea Stock, — |
| 4 per cent. Ann. 1777, shut, 74¾ opening. | 3 per cent. Old Ann. shut. |
| 3 per cent. con. 57⅞ a ⅜. | Ditto New Ann. 57⅛ a ⅝. |
| 3 per cent. red. shut. | Ditto 1751, — |
| 3 per cent. 1726, — | Exch. bills, 3 prem. |
| Long Ann. 17 1-16th. | Navy Bills, 11 disc. |
| Short Ann. 1778, 12¾ a 13-16ths. | Lot. Tick. 16 l. 13 s. |
| India Stock, — | 3 per cent. Scrip. 59¼ a ⅝. |
| 3 per cent. Ann. shut. | 4 per cent. Scrip. → |
| India Bonds, 1 prem. | Omnium, — |

WIND AT DEAL,
Oct. 2. S. W.

## EDINBURGH.

*Extract of a letter from London, October 3.*

"This day at twelve o'clock their Majesties went to Saint James's, where a Chapter of the Garter was held; the Duke of Rutland was invested with the ribband, late the Marquis of Rockingham's. Afterwards there was a drawing-room, which broke up at five o'clock. Their Majesties then returned to the Queen's house.

"By advices from Constantinople we learn, that great jealousies were entertained of a certain Ambassador respecting the late dreadful conflagration in that city; and it is strongly suspected, that a distribution of Gallic gold among the factious there has brought matters to the present alarming crisis. The populace are in the utmost confusion, being in general of opinion, that the Sublime Porte has been duped by the most intriguing nation in Europe, more famous for extending their empire by politics than war. In order to appease the public, the Grand Signior has secured the above-mentioned Ambassador in the Castle in the Seven Towers.

"The last letters from Leghorn announce the consternation of the maritime cities of Italy, in consequence of the appearance of a Turkish fleet of great force circumnavigating the coasts of the Adriatic. Some politicians think their destination is against Venice, (the Consul of that Republic having lately chagrined the Porte) but others, and with greater probability, imagine that an attack upon Corsica is intended, some very dark intrigues having been discovered, in which the French Ambassador was a principal personage, to the intended detriment of the Grand Signior.

"It was this day reported, that a vessel had arrived from New York, and brought dispatches from Sir Guy Carleton and Admiral Digby, desiring their immediate recall, as the orders they last received directly annulled those preceding, and incapacitated them from making their proffers to the Congress and General Washington.

"The reports circulating a few days since concerning the settlements in Hudson's Bay being captured, turn out to have no foundation in fact.

"The negociation for a peace is at present at a stand at the Court of France, where frequent conferences are held between Mr Fitzherbert and the French and Spanish ministers, but nothing further can be done till the return of the messenger dispatched by Mr Fitzherbert to England, with an answer to the last proposals made by the French Court."

*Extract of a letter from Bristol, to Mr Taylor at Lloyd's.*

*Bristol, Oct. 2.* The Tobago Planter, Captain Stevens, is this day arrived. He sailed with the fleet from Jamaica, and gives the following account: That on the 16th ult. lat. 43. N. long. 48. they met with a heavy gale, and next day, at nine A. M. he spoke with the Ramilies, Admiral Graves, his main and mizen masts gone; also the Centaur, all her masts gone, bowsprit, head, and rudder; saw the Canada with her mizen and main top-masts gone; the Glorieux, her bowsprit and fore mast gone; the Ville de Paris appeared to be all well, except the loss of her main-sail. Captain Stevens spoke the Alexander (of Glasgow) the same day, her main-mast and rudder gone; saw the Salt River with her mizen-mast gone, and sails flying to pieces. The Minerva, with her bowsprit and foretop-mast gone, and several ships (names unknown) their masts and bowsprits gone. The same morning he sailed through a large quantity of puncheons, bags of cotton, logs of mahogany, masts, spars, &c. The 19th A. M. says he was in company with the Lady Taylor, when a strange sail fell in company with them; the Lady Taylor wore to the westward, the stranger followed her; saw the Good Hope and Druid all well, except the loss of her main-mast; a 74, Le Caton, in a leaky condition, with the Pallas frigate to accompany her; left the fleet for Halifax before the gale. Admiral Pigot has destroyed about 25 American privateers, &c. in the bay of Matdlants (supposed to be waiting for the fleet) where he landed and destroyed a fort."

"Since the above, advice has been received of the safe arrival of the Canada man of war, (one of the Jamaica convoy) at Portsmouth."

We are assured, that the Right Honourable the Earl Cornwallis, who has been exchanged for Mr Laurens, goes out as Commander in Chief of the forces in the East Indies.

There does not now remain a shadow of doubt of the evacuation of Charlestown. Notice was given by the Commander of the forces there, in the latter end of July, for all the loyalists that chose to leave the country, to be ready against a certain day, to embark on board transports which would be then ready to receive them and their effects.

The accounts that have from time to time appeared in the papers, respecting the insurrections in the Spanish settlements in South America, we are assured from very good authority, are strictly true, though no authentic information hath yet, that we know of, reached Europe; the Spanish Ministry having, it is said, taken every precaution in their power to conceal this whole affair from their master.

We hear from Cupar, that, at a numerous meeting of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the county of Fife, the scheme of arming 25,000 foncible men was taken into consideration, when the same was disapproved of by a very great majority. They afterwards deliberated on the bill for a militia, which was thrown out last winter by the House of Commons, and a majority approved of it. On the same day, the landholders took under consideration the proposal for correcting the present practice of creating nominal and fictitious votes; They were unanimously of opinion, that some mode should be adopted for correcting the same; and appointed a Committee of their number to meet at Edinburgh for that effect, and to report their opinion to a general meeting.

We hear, that, at a general meeting of the county of Dumfries, the Noblemen and Gentlemen were of opinion, that a national defence for Scotland was necessary, and preferred the sketch of the bill drawn up by the Committee at Edinburgh, to every other plan that had been produced. As it was a matter of serious deliberation, they appointed a Committee of their number to draw up what might occur to them on the subject, and to concert with the Committee of Noblemen and Gentlemen who drew up the sketch of the bill.

Monday last came on the election of officers for the Corporation of Newcastle, when the following gentlemen were chosen, viz. Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart. Mayor; Christopher Fawcett, Recorder; Richard Bell, Esq; Sheriff.

Saturday se'ennight, the Duke of Buccleugh, accompanied by Lieut.-General Lord Adam Gordon, Sir William Maxwell, Adam Drummond, Esq; and his Lordship's suite, breakfasted with Major Myers, and the officers of the 26th, at Tynemouth Barracks. His Grace afterwards saw the regiment under arms, and was highly pleased with its appearance, and the dexterity and correctness with which they performed all the evolutions and firings. The Duke having never been at Tynemouth, viewed the Castle and adjoining forts.

This afternoon, arrived in Leith Roads from Shetland, his Majesty's sloop Flirt.

*Extract of a letter from Ayr, October 5. 1782.*

"The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here on Thursday last, by the Right Honourable Lord Justice Clerk. As there was no criminal business whatever to come before it at this place, the Court was continued till yesterday at twelve o'clock, when, after hearing counsel, and determining in two appeals, the Court was continued till Tuesday next, the last day of the ayre at this place, which ends the southern circuit."

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

### EXTEMPORE VERSES,

*Returned with a Hat which had been borrowed.*

TO DR H—— G——.

GRATEFUL, DEAR G——, I now restore
The hat I these few days have worn,
O, could I half that worth retain
Which it returns to shield again.
Yet not in thee alone we prize
Th' acumen in the HEAD that lies,
That deep discernment, wit refin'd,
Which ornament thy manly mind.
'Tis all the virtues of that HEART,
Where goodness glows devoid of art;
Where pure unspotted honour dwells,
Which truth inspires and pity swells;
Where sprightly social sense resides,
Which "Chesterfieldian breeding" guides.
'Twas these which first my breast inspir'd,
And first with fervid friendship fir'd;
A friendship which shall still increase
And only end when life shall cease.

*Nicolson Street.* LORENZO.

## LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Oct. 7. Thetis, Willis, from Petersburgh, with sundries.
Janet and Margaret, Muir, from North Berwick, with grain.
Ochiltree, Wishart, from Torry, with coals.
Providence, Alexander, from Alloa, with ditto.
Jean, Bell, from Glasgow, with sugar, &c.
Royal George and Royal Charlotte, Excise cutters, from a cruise.
Wind W.

*To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.*

SIR,

I SHALL now proceed, according to promise in my last, to point out where your correspondent C. C. seems to me to be, in direct violation of his own preparatory declaration, going hand in hand with a very destructive fashionable error.

The election of the seven deacons is the most accurately described election of any found in the writings of the apostles; consequently should be esteemed the clearest rule of our conduct in chusing church officers, if we wish to have our Church founded on Christ and his apostles.

It is evident from the text, that the Church, and by the Church I understand the people enjoying Christian privileges in that Church, were they who chose the deacons. The apostles ordained them; this I understand to be, giving them a charge to be faithful between the Lord and his people. Every other place in the writings of the apostles, where it is said, "the apostles ordained pastors or deacons," I understand in the same light, that is, the people chusing, and the apostles ordaining.

The difference between the above, and the present mode by Patronage, is evidently very great; the consequence, in my opinion, very dreadful. The people at present have no hand in the choice, unless by chance, where the patron and them agree in their sentiments about the patron's dependant. If they do not agree, there is few but knows the consequence; and none whose judgments are unbiassed by interest, but will allow Patronage to be one remaining mark of worthless and despotic rulers, having, in our fathers days, usurped to themselves powers incompatible with the natural rights of mankind.

G. C. seems to have read the passage in Paul's epistle to the Corinthians, very superficially indeed. 1. Cor. iii. 3. 4. "For "ye are yet carnal: for whereas there is among you envying, "and strife, and divisions, are ye not carnal, and walk as men? "For while one saith, I am of Paul, and another, I am of A-"pollos, are ye not carnal?" Is it not clearly for unchristian bitterness between the followers of the different apostles, that the Corinthians were subject to Paul's reproof? G. C.'s eyes, or his Bible, are surely wrong; or perhaps, indeed, he may have lost his specs.

Let not G. C. be under any apprehension about the different forms of government. He should remember that the King rules the people by the laws of the people, and, no doubt, knows the fate of most of those who attempted to rule without the laws. Where the people make laws to rule the King, is it not a kind of republic?

Whenever the majority of any congregation are for public forms of prayer, let them get them; but would it not be despotism to introduce these prayers into a church to please only the patron or G. C.?

What state ever fell without a tyrant? Let us, therefore, root them out, even these petty ones, the patrons, lest, indeed, as G. C. says, this state should be dissolved, and at last buried in oblivion, with the mighty empires of old.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

*Saltcoats, Sept. 12.* C. C.


## A YOUNG MAN AMISSING.

*October 7. 1782.*

ON Saturday night last, a Young Man left abruptly a house in Edinburgh; and, upon enquiry, there is reason to suppose he had gone towards Linlithgow, or Falkirk, and westward.

His dress is a blue jacket, white vest, and white stockings, with a round hat. His hair is short.

It is begged that any person who has seen one of this description about Edinburgh, or in the country, will be so kind as give information of him to the Publisher of this paper, and they will be properly recompensed for their trouble.

## A BREWER AND DISTILLER WANTED.

WANTED immediately, or at Martinmas next, a Person who understands Brewing and Distilling thoroughly, to act as Manager or Partner. None need apply but such as can be well recommended. Inquire at the Publisher.

Not to be repeated.

*This Day is published,*
AND SOLD BY C. ELLIOT,
Price 2s. 6d. sewed, or 3s. bound,

## ELEMENTS OF GEOMETRY,

IN WHICH

All the material Propositions in the first Six, Eleventh, and Twelfth Books of EUCLID, are demonstrated with conciseness & perspicuity.

BY WILLIAM SCOTT,

Of C. ELLIOT may be had, by the same Author,

1. A New System of Arithmetic, second edition, 2s. 6d. bound.
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3. A practical Essay on Elocution, 2s. bound.
4. An Introduction to Reading and Spelling, 1s. bound.
5. Principles of English Grammar, 6d. sewed.

## Edinburgh Friendly Insurance Office,

Back Stairs, Parliament-Close,—*October 7. 1782.*

WHEREAS it has been the practice of this and other Insurance Offices, in all cases of loss and damage by fire, to deduct three *per cent.* from the amount of the damage,—Notice is hereby given, that all claims upon this Office for loss or damage by fire, will, in future, be paid without any deduction.

By order of the Directors,

JOHN DUNDAS, Secretary.

## RIVER TWEED.

WHEREAS the steps lately taken to prevent the many and great abuses committed in the said river, and the rivers and streams running into the same, by persons fishing between the 10th day of October and the 10th day of January, and between ten o'clock on Saturday night and two o'clock on Monday morning, and also within the mouth or entrance of the same river, contrary to the several statutes in that case made and provided, have, in a great measure, prevented those abuses, and very salutary and advantageous effects have already been experienced, by enforcing the strict execution of the said acts:—The proprietors of fisheries in the said river are therefore requested to attend at the Black Bull in Coldstream, in the shire of Berwick, on Monday the 24th day of October current, at the hour of eleven in the forenoon, in order to continue the measures already taken, and to adopt such other steps for enforcing the further execution of the said acts as shall be thought necessary; and it is particularly requested, that such proprietors who have not entered into the resolutions already published, will attend at the said meeting. By Order of several of the Proprietors,

EDWARD WILLOBY, Town-Clerk
of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

## A FARM IN TWEEDDALE TO LET.

TO be LET in tack, from and after the term of Whitsunday next 1783, for such a number of years as may be agreed on,

The Farm of ORMISTON, as at present possessed by Widow Murdison, lying within the parish of Innerleithen, and shire of Peebles.

Proposals for a lease, to be given in to John Robertson Commissary of Peebles, betwixt and the 3d day of December next; and such offers as are not accepted will be concealed, if desired.

Not to be repeated.

## PERDITA's FEAST:
### *Or, The* POWERS *of* LOVE *and* MUSIC.
### AN ODE.
*(In conſolation of a fallen Stateſman.)*

I.

'TWAS at a midnight route in B—k—y-Square,
(The *rocks* and *frail bues* all were there)
Sopha'd in downy ſtate,
The great *Volpone* he ſit,
Penſive and ſevere.
*Perdita* by his ſide,
*Bloom'd* like a *Kings-Place* bride,
In all the flower of *Mareſchal*, and *Rouge*'s pride.
Happy, happy, happy pair!
None but *Volpone*,
None but *Volpone*,
None but *Volpone* deſerves ſo *kind* a fair.

II.

This day his hopes were croſs'd,
(So pre-ordain'd his fate)
Fallen! fallen! fallen! fallen!
From his *too high* eſtate,
Hence here he did repair,
To drown in love and wine his every anxious care.
*Perdita* ſaw thoſe lowers
Peep thro' his *beetle* brows,
Then rais'd her vocal powers,
And play'd the wanton ſpouſe,
Striving by leering looks, and melody's ſoft charms,
To win him from *ill thoughts*, and fold him in her arms.

III.

In praiſe of *Oratory* firſt ſhe ſung,
The wond'rous force of a *glib* tongue,
How by its ſounding mettle
All things it would unſettle,
Change *black* to *white*; and, in a crack,
Turn what before was *white* to *black*.
In ſhort it could create
A *Profligate*—a *Miniſter of State*.
Fir'd by the kindred ſound
*Volpone* ſprung to the ground,
His eyes all in a flare,
His hand high rais'd in air;
Then with a voice that crack'd the dome,
(His mouth all in a foam)
He acted o'er and o'er,
What erſt he did upon St Stephen's floor.

IV.

To *gaming* next the ſweet muſician turn'd,
And in its praiſes all the aſſembly burn'd;
Lo! the *Groom-Porter* is nigh,
Now he waves his hand on high;
See the *bank notes* how they juſtle,
What a charming anxious buſtle!
Now a frown—and now a ſmile—
Not a *guinea*—now a *pile*.
Trim the candles—ſhake the box,
"Open doors whoever knocks;"
Here's no diſtinction at the gambling board;
All—all are welcome—*Blacklegs*, *or my Lord*.
Sooth'd with the ſound *Volpone* grew vain,
Play'd *hazard* o'er and o'er again,
And thrice he *ſcream'd* aloud—"*Seven*s *the main!*"

V.

The *Syren* ſaw the madneſs riſe,
His eager ſoul—his ſcowling eyes;
And whilſt he heaven and earth defy'd,
Chang'd her tones, and check'd his pride;
She choſe a mournful Muſe
Soft pity to infuſe;
The heir of ſome eſtate,
Born to be good and great;
By hungry ſharpers torn,
Left helpleſs and forlorn,
A piſtol by his ſide
The laſt reſource of wretchedneſs and pride.
With *ſelf-inverted* looks *Volpone* he ſat,
Revolving in his alter'd ſoul,
*The various turns of chance* below;
And now and then a ſigh he ſtole,
And tears began to flow.——

VI.

The cunning gypſey ſmil'd to ſee
That love was in the next degree,
And while he felt this tale of woe,
(Sadly ſighing out E O!)
She turn'd her voice to Lydian meaſures,
To prepare his ſoul for pleaſures.
*Fame*, ſhe ſays, was toil and trouble,
*Character* an empty bubble,
Neither worth the time in ſeeking,
Nor th' anxiety in keeping.
*Love* and *gaming* ſhould employ
Thoſe who look for real joy;
Take the *goods* which I'll provide ye:
*Perdita* ſhe ſits beſide ye;
*Perdita*, who bore the bells
In the eyes of *Florizel*.
Let us then to-night be bleſt,
To-morrow *Brooks* ſhall give the reſt.

*Volpone* recover'd by this artful ſtrain,
Leer'd on the fair
Who ſooth'd his care,
And *ſmil'd* and *leer'd*, *ſmil'd* and *leer'd*,
*Leer'd* and *ſmil'd*, and *leer'd again*.
At length, with *love* and *wine* at once oppreſt,
The *vanquiſh'd Stateſman* ſunk upon her breaſt.

---

WANTED,

AN ASSISTANT in the PUBLIC SCHOOL of BORROWSTOUNNESS, to teach the Engliſh Language, Writing, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping. The encouragement will be a ſalary of 15 l. Sterling a-year, and one fourth of the ſchool wages as at preſent fixed. This office will be diſpoſed of by comparative trial at Borrowſtounneſs on the 8th day of November next. Thoſe who mean to be candidates, will be informed of particulars, by correſponding with the Rev. Mr Patrick Baillie miniſter of the Goſpel in Borrowſtounneſs, or Mr Hugh Stalker, rector of the public ſchool there.

N. B. A competent knowledge of the Latin Language and Church Muſic will be a farther recommendation to candidates. None need apply who cannot produce ſufficient certificates of their moral characters.

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TO be SOLD, for exportation and home conſumpt, by public roup, on Thurſday the 10th of October, at ten o'clock forenoon, in the warehouſe in Penman's land, Quality-ſtreet, Leith,

PART of the CARGO and MATERIALS

of the Ship GREVENDE SHIMELMAN, of and from Copenhagen for St Croix, viz.

A parcel of Silks.
Muſlins,
Muſlin Handkerchiefs.
Indian Cotton ditto.
Linen ditto.
Nankeens.
Silk Stockings.
Thread and Cotton ditto.
Plain Lineus.
Striped ditto.
Checquered ditto.
Table Cloths and Table Napkins.
Leather Gloves.
Sewing Silk.
Brown and white Thread.
White Thread Lace.
Black ſilk ditto.
Bibbons.
Mens Shirts ruffled.
Oſnaburghs.
Ruſſian Canvas.
Wrappers.
Cotton Dimitties.
Printed Cottons.
Coils Cordage in coils.
Hamburgh Lines in hanks.
Square Iron.
Tallow in caſks.
Butter in ditto.
Tar in ditto.
Brandy in ditto.
Rheniſh Wine in ditto.
Vinegar in ditto.
A parcel of Oak Staves.
Lintſeed Oil in caſks.
Anchovies in bottles.
Materials of Ship, conſiſting of Cables, Hawſers, Anchors, and Old Sails.

Catalogues with the particulars, to be had from Samuel Anderſon, Edinburgh, or P. Wood, Leith. The goods to be ſeen from eleven till two o'clock, on the three days preceding the ſale.

---

## State Lottery, 1782.

THE Tickets and Shares of Tickets are ſold and divided into *Halves*, *Quarters*, *Eighths*, and *Sixteenths*, by

HAZARD and CO. Stockbrokers,

At their State Lottery-Office, No. 93, under the Royal Exchange, LONDON,

*And no where elſe on their account.*

Correct Numerical and Regiſter Books are kept, and Tickets and Shares regiſtered at ſixpence per number.

*Note*—In the laſt Lottery the following capital prizes were ſold and ſhared at this office, viz. two of 20,000 l. and one of 10,000 l.

SCHEME.

| *No. of Prizes.* | | *Value of each.* | | *Total Value.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | of | L. 20000 | is | L. 40000 |
| 2 | | 10000 | | 20000 |
| 2 | — | 5000 | — | 10000 |
| 4 | | 2000 | | 8000 |
| 8 | — | 1000 | — | 8000 |
| 20 | | 500 | | 10000 |
| 50 | — | 100 | — | 5000 |
| 250 | | 50 | | 12500 |
| 14000 | — | 20 | — | 280000 |
| 14338 | Prizes, | | L. | 393500 |
| | Firſt drawn ticket for the firſt five days, 500 l. each, | | | 2500 |
| | Firſt drawn ticket for the 10th and 15th days, 1000 l. each, | | | 2000 |
| | Firſt drawn ticket for 18th day, | | | 2000 |
| | Firſt drawn ticket for 21ſt day, | | | 3000 |
| | Laſt drawn ticket, | | | 2000 |
| 26162 | Blanks. | | | |
| 40500 | Tickets, | | L. | 405000 |

*Preſent Price of Shares.*

Half, L. 8 21 0
Fourth, 4 7 0
Eighth, 2 4 0
Sixteenth, 1 2 0

Not two blanks to a prize.—The prizes to be paid with deduction.

☞ All Shares ſold at this office will be ſtamped agreeable to act of Parliament, and alſo with the *Crown*, and round it *Hazard's Lottery Office*.

Money for the prizes will be paid at this office as ſoon as drawn.

Letters (poſt paid) duly anſwered, and ſchemes gratis.

Begins drawing the 18th of November.

N. B. Agreeable to act of Parliament, no buſineſs in the lottery tranſacted before eight o'clock in the morning, nor after eight o'clock in the evening.

Bank, India, and South Sea Stocks, with their ſeveral Annuities, India Bonds, Navy and Victualling Bills, and all kind of Government Securities bought and ſold by commiſſion.

*** Bills not payable at ſight muſt be drawn on ſtamped paper; and no bills of a long date can be taken.

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By ADJOURNMENT.

SALE OF LANDS IN THE SHIRE OF RENFREW.

THERE is to be SOLD, by public roup, within the houſe of Mrs Graham vintner in Paiſley, upon Thurſday the 10th day of October 1782, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

All and Whole the Lands of EASTER WALKINSHAW, with the houſes and pertinents lying within the pariſh and ſhire of Renfrew, as the ſame are at preſent poſſeſſed by James Storie. Theſe Lands are now out of leaſe, have not been raiſed in the rents for twenty-three years paſt, and held blench of a ſubject ſuperior. They lie in the neighbourhood of the thriving town of Paiſley, are well adapted for ſituations for houſes to carry on manufactories; and being adjacent to the Water of Gryffe, a bleachfield may be erected on the lands to great advantage.

The conditions of roup, and title-deeds of the lands, are in the hands of Samuel Mitchelſon junior clerk to the ſignet; to whom, or to William Keith accomptant in Edinburgh, or Charles Maxwell merchant in Paiſley, enquiry may be made as to further particulars.

The Lands will be ſold by private bargain at any time betwixt and the day of ſale.

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JUDICIAL SALE, BY ADJOURNMENT.

*Upſet Prices Reduced.* L. 4060 Sterling.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, upon Tueſday the 26th day of November next, betwixt the hours of four and eight afternoon, within the Parliament Houſe,

The Remaining SUBJECTS belonging to GEORGE CHALMERS of Pittencrieff, as more fully deſcribed in former advertiſements.

LOT I.

The LANDS of LUSCAR, CLUNE, and GOWKHALL formerly ſeparate eſtates, the proven rent of which is 416 l. 12 s. 6 d. with ſeven ſmall incloſures, partly feus, containing about 93 acres of the lands of Blackburn of Pittencrieff, in order to ſquare the marches of both eſtates, and to hold blench of the proprietor of Pittencrieff, the free rent of which is 108 l. 17 s. 6 d. making together 525 l. 10 s. (but excluſive of the collieries and iron-ſtone, except as and under the conditions mentioned for Lot III.) the former proven value of which was, L. 11561 0 0

A Parcel of grown Wood hedge-rows, and about ſixty acres of plantations, nineteen years old, valued three years ago, including the land which they occupy, at 1757 0 0

Former upſet-price of Lot I. - L. 13318 0 0
To be expoſed now at the reduced price of L. 12000 0 0

LOT II.

The LANDS and Barony of PITTENCRIEFF, other than the ninety-three acres, contained in the above Lot, with various acres, houſes, yards, mills, and feu-duties in and about the town and Abbey of Dunfermline; proven free rent (excluſive of the collieries and iron-ſtone, in a ſmall part of the lands, and under the conditions mentioned for Lot III.) about 989 l. 8 s. 2 d. of which for mills, houſes, and yards 177 l. and were formerly valued together at L. 19924 9 7

Conſtabulary and Bailie-houſe in the Abbey of Dunfermline, with a large area, valued at, - 150 0 0
Grounds for building and feuing, valued at - 1040 0 0
Wood upon this lot valued about three years ago at 831 10 4
Privilege of purchaſing teinds of back-acres, - 5 14 7

Former upſet-price of Lot II. - L. 21951 14 6
To be expoſed to ſale now at the reduced price of L. 20100 0 0

The great beauty and conveniencies of theſe two eſtates, lying in the vicinity of Dunfermline, are well known; and a conſiderable advance of rents may be expected, how ſoon the collieries are ſet properly a-going. There is no value put upon a ſubſtantial convenient manſion-houſe on Pittencrieff, nor on a complete ſet of new elegant office-houſes, pigeon-houſe, and fruit-wall, which have lately coſt above 1200 l. nor on the reſerved coal and iron-ſtone in about 230 acres of the lands. The eſtate of Luſcar has a ſeparate freehold qualification, on which the proprietor is inrolled, and the valued rent of Pittencrieff is nearly equal to three qualifications. The land-tax, and other conſequential burdens are remarkably low on both eſtates.

LOT III.

The whole COAL and IRON-STONE under the lands contained in the above two lots, and the Coals under the lands of Weſter Baldridge, (excepting 30 fathoms under and around the manſion-houſe thereof, and excepting the coal and iron-ſtone in about 230 acres round the houſe of Pittencrief, as delineated on the plan of the eſtates; and alſo excepting 10 acres round the houſe of Clune, and acres round the manſion-houſe of Luſcar, as by the feu charter thereof; and alſo excepting the coals under the lands of Mounthooly, which belong to Robert Welwood of Garvock, Eſq;) with all the uſual privileges as to working, colliers-houſes, roads, levels, and aſſignment to all contracts for the ſame, and ſales of coals, as more fully contained in former advertiſements, and the articles of ſale.

Alſo, with the Harbour of Brucehaven, Coal-folds, Warehouſes, and other Buildings, the adjoining Farm of WESTER ROSYTH, containing about 64 Scots acres; the proven rental of which farm, free of all deductions and of land tax, is 64 l. 13 s. 7 d. together with the benefit of the tack of Windylaw, of which there are 26 years to run, and of the miniſter of Inverkeithing's glebe during his incumbency; both adjoining to Weſter Roſyth.

The proven value of this Lot is,

The collieries and iron ſtone, - L. 5000 0 0
Farm of Weſter Roſyth, - - - 1422 18 10
Windylaw and glebe leaſes, - - - 100 0 0

Together, and at which it was formerly ſet up, L. 6522 18 10
To be expoſed to ſale now at the reduced price of L. 5800 0 0

Theſe collieries are known to contain inexhauſtible quantities of different kinds of coal, of the beſt qualities, and as more particularly deſcribed in former advertiſements. They can be wrought for the moſt part by a level, which has been carried up at a very great expence, and can have a convenient waggon-way made for tranſporting them to ſea. The ſurface of the coal-grounds, including the eſtate of Weſter Baldrige, and ſome large feus, is 1000 acres or thereabouts. There is 18 feet water at ordinary ſpring tides in the harbour, and the depth may be increaſed by extending the pier, which has ſtone quarries juſt by it.

LOT IV.

The following PARCELS of the Lands of HERMITAGE, in the pariſh of South Leith, viz.

1. Robert Watt's late Feu, conſiſting of about 3 acres 26 falls, and on which there are ſeveral new houſes built; groſs rent 23 l. 14 s. 9 d.; feu-duty to the Trinity Hoſpital, valuing barley at 12 s. 6 d. per boll, 5 l. 1 s. 3 d.; free rent 18 l. 13 s. 5 d.

Proven value of this parcel, and at which it was ſet up formerly, - - - L. 280
To be expoſed now at the reduced price of - 250

2. James Aliſon's late Feu, a Garden, with a large new houſe thereon, containing about 4 acres, 1 rood, 6¼ falls; groſs rent 34 l. 10 s. 2 d.; feu-duty, converting the barley as above, 7 l. 7 s. 3 d. free rent 27 l. 2 s. 10 d.

The proven value, and at which it it was ſet up formerly, 420
To be expoſed now at the reduced price of - - 365

3. William Wright's feu, a nurſery containing five acres; groſs rent 26 l. 5 s.; feu-duty 5 l. 12 s. 1 d.; free rent 20 l. 12 s. 11 d.

Proven value at which it was ſet up formerly, - 350
To be expoſed now at the reduced price of - 310

N. B. There is a very copious ſpring of water in the center of this lot.

4, Robert Wilſon's feu, with houſes thereon, containing four acres; groſs rent 22 l.; feu-duty 4 l. 13 s. 11 d.; free rent 17 l. 6 s.

Proven value, and at which it was ſet up formerly, - 276
To be expoſed now at the reduced price of - 235

5. Peter Stephen's late feu, and a houſe thereon, (which lets at 4 l.) containing four acres; groſs rent 22 l.; feu-duty for two of the acres to the Earl of Moray, 6 d. ſterling, and to the hoſpital 4 l. 13 s. 5 d.; free rent 17 l. 6 s.

Proven value, and at which it was ſet up formerly, - 285
To be expoſed at the reduced price of - - 240

A mutual high wall with Hawkhill is the ſouth march of the two laſt feus.

LOT V.

A TACK of the Farm of HILTON, in the barony of Roſyth and county of Fife, for 25 years after Martinmas 1782, for which there is payable, over and above the rent to the Earl of Hopeton the proprietor, 15 l. annually to Mr Chalmers, by the obligation of Meſſ. Abraham Newton of Currichill, and John Newton his eldeſt ſon, poſſeſſors of the farm.

Proven value, and at which it was ſet up formerly, 230
To be expoſed now at the reduced price of - 170

LOT VI.

A TACK of the Lands and Eſtate of BANTASKINE, lying in the pariſh of Falkirk and ſhire of Stirling, of which there are nine years to run after Martinmas 1782; and there is a conſiderable over rent by ſubſetting. The proprietor is alſo obliged to pay to the tenant, at the expiration of the leaſe, for the incloſing and ſubdividing the whole lands, which, excepting a few acres round the manſion-houſe, has been all done during the currency of the tack; and alſo to pay for a new ſteading of houſes, and a proportion of ſome plantations, as all theſe may be valued at the expiration of the ſaid leaſe.

This lot was formerly ſet up at - L. 460
To be expoſed now, in reſpect the leaſe is ſhorter, and the rent of the lands has fallen, at the reduced price of 300

The title-deeds, rentals, and plans of the eſtates, with the articles and conditions of ſale, will be ſeen in the hands of Meſſ. John Callander depute-clerk of ſeſſion, and William Anderſon clerk to the ſignet.

Adam Paterſon, overſeer upon the eſtate at Dunfermline, will ſhow the premiſſes in Fifeſhire; and Alexander Marr, gardener on the ſouth ſide of Leith Links, thoſe at Hermitage.

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